

MR. CLEVELAND AND A THIRD TERM.

F. R. Coudert's Statement Not Accepted as Meaning That War Is Still Possible.

Carl Schurz Thinks a Third Election Might Endanger the Republic's Prosperity.

Mayor Strong Can See No Peril in Letting a Good Man Serve Three Times.

RECORDER GOFF'S JUDICIAL OPINION.

C. P. Huntington Says It Would Be Simply the Renewal of a Contract with a Faithful Servant—Charles Emory Smith Criticizes Coudert.

Universal interest has been aroused by the statements made in the Journal by Mr. E. C. Benedict, one of the President's closest friends, and Hon. Frederic R. Coudert, also his friend and a member of the Venezuelan High Commission, concerning the possibility of Mr. Cleveland's acceptance of or desire for a third term. Mr. Benedict announced that Mr. Cleveland was "looking with longing eyes at the outer gates of the White House," and said, further, that no Democrat could be elected to the Presidency next November. Mr. Coudert intimated that while Mr. Cleveland personally was anxious to retire, he would consent to a third term in case such grave diplomatic complications should arise as to make it seem unwise to change the head of the Government. While by many Mr. Coudert's remarks are regarded as a mere hint of a remotely possible contingency, they have been interpreted by some as meaning that Mr. Cleveland fears further episodes in the Venezuelan dispute which may be dangerous to the peace of the country. In view of the widespread interest in these statements and the question of the third term generally, the following opinions seem important:

MAYOR STRONG.

Not Especially Opposed to a Third Term, but Does Not Think Mr. Cleveland Could Be Elected.

"I do not think there is any written or unwritten law forbidding the people to elect a President for the third time, should they see fit to do so.

"Should the voters of this nation decide that any man, by reason of conspicuously great services, was entitled to the distinction of a third Presidential term, they not only would elect that man, but the stability of our republic would in no wise be effected by their action. I am convinced that our Government is too firmly established in the hearts and minds of its 70,000,000 of patriotic citizens to permit the extension of the Chief Executive's term of office to affect its homogeneous strength and permanency.

"However, I am opposed to a third term, and I do not think any man can ever secure it. Grant stood a better chance of receiving a third term than any other American ever did, or is likely to, and the same feeling among the people which made them refuse to extend to him that great honor, at a time when he had been recently crowned with the laurels of a most successful military and civil career, is just as firmly rooted in the minds of the people of the United States as it was at that period. If the people had to give any man a third term, they would surely have given it to General Grant."

"Do you think Mr. Cleveland would accept a third term if it were offered him?"

"That is a question that could only be answered by Mr. Cleveland himself. I do not care to discuss it.

"I do not think any Democrat can be elected next November. There are too many dissensions in the Democratic ranks, and as a party it is in no condition to go before the people in the next election. There is something, however, in the statement of Mr. E. C. Benedict, published in the Journal several days ago, in which that gentleman said that if they had more time before an election the industrial improvement that the next six months is certain to bring about would help the Democrats at the polls. This country is too large, great and splendidly furnished, and its resources are too magnificent and equally divided for anything to affect it permanently or prevent its ultimate prosperity. It will not be long before we will have forgotten the trials of the last few years in the abundant return of prosperous activity in every line of trade."

RECORDER GOFF.

If the People Ever Give a Man a Third Term There Will Be No Danger of Disaster.

"There are but two kinds of law in the United States, statute law and common law. There is no common law in the Federal compact. Its Constitution and laws are written, and their construction must depend exclusively upon the expressed language used. Therefore, unless there be some written law prohibiting the same person from filling the office of President for a third term, it cannot be said that such prohibition is contained in any unwritten law.

I do not think the third election of a President would threaten the stability of the republic. One republic differs from any republic of ancient times in that it does not depend upon the one 'Able-Man,' as Carlyle says, for its existence. There are in this country thousands of men who are capable of filling the office of President, and filling it well, too, and I am of the opinion that the election or non-election of any one man to the first, second or third term of the Presidency would not en-

danger it. The people of this republic are too intelligent, strong and self-reliant to be seriously affected in their political rights by such an incident. However, I do not believe in experiments or in radical departures from established precedent, particularly when that precedent has been impressed with the stamp of popular approval for a century. In times of great peril it might become necessary for the national safety to depart from any precedent, but no such peril exists or threatens, and I believe in the wisdom of holding fast to that which by experience has been proven good.

"I have no knowledge as to whether Mr. Cleveland would accept the nomination if it were offered to him, but I believe our President will in any emergency act according to his judgment for the best interests of the country."

CARL SCHURZ.

There Is a Possibility of Danger if the Wrong Can Be Chosen for Third Term.

"There is no law whatever upon the subject. There is a popular verdict of the people, however, that neither the reins of government nor the perpetuation of power in the hands of any man shall be permitted in the United States. I hardly think that a third term of the Presidency would affect the stability of this country, though it would naturally depend upon the individual who was so selected."

"Then you can see possibility where-by the stability of our Republic might be affected by extending to a citizen a third Presidential term?"

"There is certainly a possibility of danger. I reiterate that that would entirely depend upon the individual selected."

"There is no use in discussing a third term for Mr. Cleveland. I have never considered even the probability of his fourth nomination, as from all that I have heard or learned Mr. Cleveland does not wish to remain in office after this term expires."

"You ask me, could he be elected if he were nominated. I never deal in

subject. The Venezuelan question is one almost wholly in the control of the President, and there should be no possible suspicion that it would be or can be used for personal ends. I do not myself believe that it will be. I have no apprehension of any serious trouble with England. The sentiment for arbitration and peace on both sides of the sea cannot be defied.

As to the question of a third term, I believe that the feeling of the American people against such a violation of our traditions is too deep-seated and well-grounded to be overcome. It is to be treated and accepted as an unwritten law. I cannot conceive of any circumstance which would justify the President in seeking, or the people in according, a third term. I speak now particularly of present conditions, and I see no probability of a change in the future.

I would not regard a third term in itself a serious menace to the country, because I do not believe any man is or will be strong enough to jeopardize our institutions. At the same time, it would be unfortunate to permit the growth of the idea that a man might use the power of the Presidency to perpetuate himself in the office, or to familiarize the people with the thought of one continued ruler.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

A SOUTHERN VIEW.

The Editor of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, Says Mr. Cleveland Should Run.

Under no conceivable circumstances should Cleveland ever again be a candidate for the Presidency. He should have been patriotic and frank enough to have told the people long ago that he could not stand for another term.

His failure to do so indicates that he is not averse to a re-election, but whatever exigencies confront us, he should not be nominated.

The good temper of the people of both this country and England will, I believe, prevent the possibility of war over the Venezuelan boundary, all the indications point to a settlement of the question by arbitration.

THE VIEWS OF AN EDUCATOR.

A Third Term Undesirable, but It Would Not Threaten the Republic.

Dear Sir:--Though there are, in my opinion, valid and unanswerable objections to a third Presidential term, I do NOT consider "the maintenance of the unwritten law against a third Presidential term essential to the safety of republican institutions." No provision of written or unwritten law is ESSENTIAL to the maintenance of republican institutions. The essential thing is the presence of a democratic spirit among the people. So long as that lasts republican government will last, and when that spirit fails no legal forms can save Democracy.

Yours very truly,

J. G. SCHURMAN,
President of Cornell University.

probabilities, or give my views in advance regarding an election, as no one can foretell what will or will not happen. Circumstances could arise that are not dreamed of to-day, and political upheavals produce effects unlooked for. So far as Mr. Cleveland is concerned, I consider it absolutely useless to discuss him in the light of a possible candidate."

G. P. HUNTINGTON.

He Says Business Men Do Not See Why Presidents Should Not Serve Three Terms.

"Mr. Cleveland is not only a man whom I like exceedingly, but he is a good man, and one whom the people can trust. He has made mistakes, but who does not make mistakes? He is an honest man, and has been fearless in the carrying out of what he considered to be his duty, and possesses executive ability which all must admire. It is nonsense to believe that the stability of the Republic could be affected by the people giving him a third term. Our country cannot be so easily upset. We business men would consider it as a mere renewal of a contract with a faithful official. Why should mere precedent be manufactured into an unwritten law? If I have a trustworthy and faithful employee, I do not turn him off simply because he has rendered me years of valuable and efficient service. I would not care if our President had a ten years' term instead of four, and there might be contingencies in which it would be of genuine benefit to the nation. Mr. Cleveland has, as I said, made some mistakes, but he has made a most acceptable President, and this business depression, so much talked of, cannot be laid at his door. Already improvement is noticed in our industries, and it is becoming more marked every day. Our country possesses a latent strength within her own people which will always come to her rescue in times of either industrial or financial need. The politicians do not need to quarrel over the stability of a country possessing the enormous resources, inventive capacity and incessant business activity of ours. No, I do not think it would affect the United States Government if we gave a third or even a fourth term to a President who deserved it."

G. EMORY SMITH.

Mr. Coudert's Statement, He Says, Was an Unfortunate One—No Danger of Trouble.

I think that Mr. Coudert's expression was an unfortunate expression. It conveyed a suggestion that the Venezuelan complications might take such a shape as to require the President to accept a nomination and run for a third term. The principle of not swapping horses while crossing the stream. This, it seems to me, was exceedingly unfortunate, coming from a member of the Commission charged with the investigation of the

local pendulum swings in an opposite direction before any serious mischief can be wrought by one-man power. The people will not tolerate any infringement upon their rights and privileges by a President or any other official for any length of time. They rise in their might and expel the offender from place and power.

CHARLES H. GIBSON,
United States Senator from Maryland.
Washington, Feb. 22, 1896.

SENATOR PALMER.

He Feels Certain That Mr. Cleveland Would Not Serve, and He Is Opposed to the Third Term Idea.

I have had many conversations with President Cleveland, but none, it is true, bearing on this question of another nomination for him. I am absolutely convinced, however, that he does not want—does not even think of—another term for himself, nor do I believe he would have it if he could get it.

I am inflexibly, but not unalterably, opposed to the third term idea. I will not say that I would not assent to such a nomination, for I can conceive of circumstances that might render it advisable. But to my mind there is nothing of that sort in the present political aspect.

There is a tremendous opposition to the third-term policy in all sections of this country. It crops out everywhere, and even impending war would not, in my opinion, tempt the Democratic party to risk provoking the hostility to a candidate that would inevitably result from the nomination of any man for a third term of the Presidency.

JOHN M. PALMER,
United States Senator from Illinois.
Washington, February 22, 1896.

WAVE WASHED CAMPAIGN.

The Big Cunarder Swept by an Enormous Comber That Rolled Over the Bows.

Saloon passengers on the Cunard Line steamship Campania, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool and Queenstown, declare that an immense wave swept over the vessel last Wednesday from stern to stern. The Campania brought 241 saloon and 841 steerage passengers.

Captain Walker and the Campania's officers say that the steamship encountered the usual weather of this season, and they laughed at the suggestion of a big wave.

Howard S. Jaffrey, of this city, who was one of the passengers, told about the wave. "An enormous comber," he said, "rolled over the bows at 5:30 a. m. last Wednesday." It swept the entire length of the promenade deck and sent spray flying over the bridge. Some of the spoon drift struck the ventilators and rained down into the cabins.

"The shock was so great that it almost stopped the momentum of the vessel, and as her stern was lifted out of water the twin screws raced at a terrific speed. Then the bows lifted to meet the next oncoming billow, and the screws, again getting a purchase on the water, caused the steamship to lunge forward with increased speed.

"Most of the passengers were in bed, and the force of the shock threw some of them out of their berths. They were badly frightened and some dozed under the saloon half-dressed. There they were met by officers, who assured them no danger existed, and they returned to their berths."

The Campania passed the American liner Paris at 1:30 a. m. yesterday and steamed into port an hour ahead of that vessel.

OLNEY BOOM LAUNCHED.

Massachusetts Democrats Declare for Him as Their Candidate for the Presidency—The "Boy Governor" Retired.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 22.—The Democrats of Massachusetts to-day declared for Secretary of State Olney for President at a dinner of the State Committee and the Young Men's Democratic Club at the Exchange Club. Mayor Josiah Quincy, ex-chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, made the nomination, which was received with the wildest cheers.

Mr. Quincy was the next to the last speaker. Previous speakers had talked Monroe doctrine and Venezuela, and Hon. George Fred Williams referred to the case, which, he said, gave to the United States more prestige than any affair of a generation. "That message," said Mayor Quincy, "will be the greatest point the Democratic party will have in the next election. Massachusetts cannot but place as its logical candidate for the foremost place on the ticket the name of Richard Olney, and I believe that if Mr. Olney will allow the use of his name, the Massachusetts delegation, and no doubt the delegations of all the New England States, will support him in conventional convention. With Mr. Olney as its candidate, the Democratic party will go before the people with a creditable representative and with the hope of success."

GEN. R. A. ALGER.

The Detroit Statesman Thinks No Man Will Ever Be Elected to a Third Presidential Term.

I do not believe any President will ever be elected in this country for a third term. If one should be, however, I do not think it would threaten the Republic, as no President or other one man will ever be a strong enough influence to endanger the Republic. The question is immaterial at this time, however, for the next President of the United States will be a Republican. I have no idea whether President Cleveland would consent to run for a third term or not beyond what we see in the newspapers.

SENATOR GIBSON.

There Is No Danger of One President Remaining in Office Too Long—The People Can Be Trusted.

I am not opposed to a third term, per se. I believe that if we have a good Democratic President—one who administers the affairs of the Government and of his party properly and justly, one who upholds, sustains and strengthens his party—we cannot keep him in office too long. But I think that one term is too long for a President who overrides, defies and breaks down his party. These observations can apply only to the Democratic party, for it is the only one in this country that believes in government by party.

There is no real danger of one President remaining in office for too long a period. The character of our Government and people is such that the politi-

BOOTH SUPPORTERS MAY LEAVE THE ARMY.

Many Officers Indignant at the Treatment of Their Commander.

Claim Colonel Eadie and Herbert Booth Are Entirely Responsible for the Trouble.

NEW COMMANDERS MUCH WORRIED.

Unable to Obtain Legal Title to the Land and Buildings of the Organization, All of Which Are in the Name of Ballington Booth.

At an exciting meeting between Colonel Nicol and Commander Herbert Booth, of the London headquarters of the Salvation Army, held in this city Thursday afternoon, Commander Ballington Booth was ordered to at once give up the command of the army in the United States and return to England. He refused to obey and when threatened with court martial and dismissal from the army accepted the alternative and resigned. Later Mr. and Mrs. Booth issued a statement in which they said the action had been forced upon them by Commander Herbert Booth and the London Commissioners, who demanded an immediate decision as to the future plans of the commander. Mr. and Mrs. Booth said they had made no definite plans for the future.

Nine-tenths of the members of the Salvation Army in this city are in revolt against the new leaders who have been placed in command by the International Commissioners whom General Booth sent to this country. As a consequence the new commander, Colonel Eadie, and Commissioner Nicol, of London, and themselves almost helpless to go on with the work of the army.

They have no money and no title to the buildings in which they are nominally in command. All this is vested in Ballington Booth, personally, and should he wish he could again take possession. That he would be supported in so doing by nearly the entire army in the East and a great part of it in the West, some of the chief officers in this city say they have no doubt.

In addition to this, Colonel Eadie and Commissioner Herbert Booth are largely blamed for bringing about the trouble. "The latter is said by many of the officers to have had a desire to be in command in the United States, and in support of this statement they cite the fact that for months he has been visiting this city at frequent intervals and was to be found here almost as often as at his headquarters in Toronto.

COLONEL NICOL UNBESY. This fact has caused Colonel Eadie and Commissioner Nicol much uneasiness, and ever since the stormy interview of Thursday afternoon they have been in close consultation, occasionally calling in some of the few officers whom they knew to be with them. For forty-eight hours the two men worked constantly in their rooms in the national headquarters, without sleep and having their meals brought in. Legal advice was taken and plans considered by which it was hoped to force Commander Booth to transfer the title of the Army property to his successor.

No way was devised and it was decided to wait and see if Mr. Booth will of his own accord give up the legal ownership of the Army headquarters. Mr. Booth's friends say he has not the slightest idea of retaining control of the property and is merely waiting to find to whom it should be given. The officers from London do not seem to be satisfied with this view.

In addition to his official manifesto, which was posted on the bulletin board at the national headquarters in West Fourteenth street yesterday, Colonel Nicol issued the following statement:

It is untrue, as reported in the Press, that Commander Herbert Booth prematurely demanded of me to hand over the keys of the headquarters of the Army. It is equally untrue that he ever dismissed Commander Ballington Booth. Neither Commander Herbert Booth, nor any other officer possesses such power. That power is only vested in the General.

There is no foundation in the report that Commander Herbert Booth, Commissioner Eadie and Colonel Nicol were deputed by the International Commissioners in London to court-martial the American leaders. Such was, in no way, the nature of their visit, and indeed such a proceeding would be contrary to the Army's methods of discipline and government. It is absolutely untrue that Commander Herbert Booth has assumed the command of the force in the United States. At no time has there ever existed a shadow of foundation for this statement.

It is an unwarranted aspersion, both on the character and commission of Commander Herbert Booth, to say that he has been actuated by jealousy toward his brother, that he has ever sought, or seeks now, the American command. His visits to New York were of a public character—those of a mediator—and in accordance with instructions from the International Headquarters.

It is not true that Commander Herbert Booth is in New York. Having fulfilled his commission, he returned to Toronto, and is at present conducting his farewell. It is absolutely untrue that any officer on the National Headquarters' staff has ever tried to oust Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth from their positions. The statement is a pure fabrication.

ALEXANDER M. NICOL.

Will Take No Action Now.

At the close of the meeting cablegrams outlining the state of affairs and asking for advice were sent to the London headquarters. No answer to these is expected before Monday and until the reply comes the new commanders have decided to take no action.

In this decision, it is said, they are somewhat influenced by a fear of the temper of the rank and file of the army, who are known to be almost unanimously in support of their old commander. Besides these in the East and in this city who still recognize Ballington Booth as their commander, and who say they will obey him whenever he gives a command, a number of officers from various parts of the country were drawn to the city some days ago by rumors of the trouble that came to a climax Thursday. Among these officers are Brigadier Fielding, of Chicago; Brigadier William Evans, of Philadelphia; Major Addie, of Springfield, Ill., and Major Stillwell.

While supposed to be loyal to the Salvation Army, these men are known to be close friends and great admirers of Ballington Booth. They made attempts to see him yesterday, but were unsuccessful. None of them would explain the object of their visit to this city nor would they say when they expected to return to their various posts. It was rumored that they, too, were to be subjected to discipline and either transferred from their present commands or reduced in rank on account of their too warm support of Ballington Booth.

HE BLAMES HERBERT BOOTH. J. G. Hallmond, formerly private secre-

COLONEL NICOL'S STATEMENT.

Command of the Salvation Army Has Been Given to Colonel Eadie While Advices Are Awaited.

(From the Bulletin Board at the Salvation Army National Headquarters.)

1. The Resignation Of The Commander And Mrs. Ballington Booth, Which Has Been Tended By Them To The International Headquarters, Has Not Yet Been Accepted By The General, In Whom Alone Is Vested The Power To Accept Resignations Of Territorial Leaders.

2. We Do Not Accept Any Responsibilities For The Commander's Deplorable Action.

3. Commander Herbert Booth Was Instructed By The International Headquarters To Come To New York And Confer With His Brother On The Matters In Question, And Having Done So Has Returned To Toronto.

4. The International Headquarters Instructed Colonel Eadie To Assume The Temporary Direction Of Affairs.

We Are Awaiting Further Advices. We Are Going On With Our Work. God Lives And The Flag Waves.

*Ally in Nicol
Colonel 8-4-96*

tary to ex-Commander Ballington Booth, also blames Herbert Booth, and thinks him largely responsible for the present trouble.

"Herbert Booth is not in the least like his elder brother, Ballington," said Mr. Hallmond. "He has no kindness in him and is harsh and entirely devoted to his discipline. He has shown this throughout his entire career in the Army."

"Four years ago he was in command of the field officers in England. He was continually having trouble with his subordinates and bringing charges against them. These were usually so trivial in character that they would have been overlooked by any one else. At last he decided he would like to be in charge of some territory, and fixed on Canada."

"At the time that department was being successfully administered by Commissioner Rees, who had taken charge at a time when everything seemed to be against him, and had accomplished wonderful results. Herbert applied to Ballington, asking the latter to assist him in obtaining the appointment from his father. Ballington replied that while he was anxious to help his brother, he could not be a party to anything that would be unjust to Rees. This caused the first falling out between the brothers."

REES WAS OUSTED. "In spite of this Herbert succeeded in ousting Rees and obtaining the appointment. When he arrived in Toronto he found most of the officers indignant at the way Commissioner Rees had been treated. Fearing that they would work against him he applied to the headquarters at London and succeeded in transferring to the United States all of those who were suspected of being disloyal to himself. These men, under the influence of Ballington Booth, have proved themselves very useful and successful."

"One after another Herbert's men became restive under his harsh rule and resigned. Even the men Herbert brought with him from London, such as Colonel McKenzie and Staff Captain Fry, the famous army song composer, quarrelled with him and left. Brigadier Philipot, one of the most successful officers in Canada, commenced a separate organization, which is still in existence, and is carrying on successful work. Brigadier De Barret, Herbert's most intimate friend and chief secretary, was at the last notable secessionist, and celebrated his departure from the army by bringing a suit for libel against Commander Herbert for \$5,000 for defamation of character."

"In fact, from beginning to end, Herbert Booth's rule was one of continued upheaval. In addition to this notwithstanding the fact that in Canada the army owns large properties, it has been in almost a bankrupt condition due to poor management, and in consequence has made large drafts upon New York. Up to a very recent date the army in Canada was yet in debt for a large sum."

A SLICE OF THE UNITED STATES. "As a means of strengthening his finances, Herbert devised a plan of annexing a slice of the United States territory. Here he again invoked the assistance of the London authorities, and, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition by Ballington Booth, they last year sanctioned the transference of the most valuable corps in Washington and Montana. The members of the corps did not like it because they were obliged to take the Canadian War Cry. The plan has not been successful."

"It is supposed by many Salvationists that Herbert Booth's next move will be to take command of the United States, as, in December last, he paid a visit to London, where the subject of annexation was discussed. Immediately after this visit the 'shake-up' occurred."

"Ballington Booth has proven his loyalty to the Army principles and his dismissal is arbitrary and unjustifiable. The only concession that can now be made is to reconsider the dismissal and have Ballington Booth in command."

MAY FORM A NEW CORPS. Mr. Hallmond said he could not speak authoritatively as to ex-Commander Booth's future course, as he had not seen him since the trouble occurred.

"Mr. Booth has power to do as he likes," said Mr. Hallmond. "He may begin independent work as an evangelist, or, if they

continue to persecute him, he may be driven to form an army corps of his own. There are a great many division officers who will do exactly as Ballington Booth tells them, even though he is not in command."

Among these are Brigadiers Fielding, of Chicago; Richard Evans, of New York; William Evans, of Philadelphia; Holt, of Buffalo; Keppell, of San Francisco; French, of St. Louis, and Brewer, of Boston. These are men who will follow Ballington Booth and leave the Salvation Army as soon as he gives the word.

It was remembered of Colonel Eadie yesterday that although he has only been in this country two years he is more popular than any other officer in the United States. One of the first things he did was to order that all telegrams, personal or otherwise, addressed to headquarters officers should be brought to him so he could open and read them before they were delivered. The officers objected, but Eadie said it was the custom in England and must be observed here.

A STICKLER FOR ETIQUETTE.

He is noted as a stickler for military etiquette and insisted that all officers who wanted to see him should first apply him of their wish, so that he could set a date for an interview. At this way, it is said, officers were sometimes forced to wait two or three days before they could transact their business.

Many of the officers of the army owned their own homes, having built them by means of building and loan societies. Colonel Eadie objected to this and insisted that they should sell them and live in rented houses. By this time Commander Ballington Booth has become somewhat wearied of Colonel Eadie's innovations, and to support the action of his officers who refused to sell their homes he bought the one he now owns in Mont Clair.



A gentleman of a methodical habit, who had adopted the practice of retaining a copy of every prescription issued by his family physician, became interested as time went on to note that the same ingredients were pretty certain to be prescribed at some point of the treatment of every case. For a poor appetite, or a sore throat, for restlessness which disturbed the baby's sleep, and for troubles which beset the aged grandparents, the favorite remedy was always turning up, although slightly modified from time to time and used often in conjunction with others. One day our friend happened to observe that the formula of a certain advertised remedy was identical with the latest prescription he had received from his own physician, and, in some surprise, he stated the case to him. The family doctor, after listening to what he had to say, replied: "The case is about this way: Whenever there is a disturbance of the functions of the body, no matter of what nature, it is pretty certain to be accompanied by a derangement of the digestive organs. When they are all right the patient gets well. That particular formula that you have observed me to prescribe more and more frequently is the result of an age of careful experiment, and is pretty generally agreed upon now by all educated physicians. The present generation, during the past few years of the means of reducing every drug to a powder and compressing the powders into little lozenges or tablets, or capsules if you prefer, which will not break or spoil, or lose their good qualities from age, if protected from air or light, is the explanation of how it has come about that this prescription is now for sale as an advertised remedy. It is the medicine that nine people out of ten need every time they need any, and I have no doubt that making it so easy to obtain, so carefully prepared, and withal so cheap, will tend to actually prolong the average human life during the present generation. Ripan's Tablets are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price 40c sends to the The Ripan Chemical Company, No. 40 Spruce street, New York. Sample will, 10 cents."